

United Republic of Tanzania

AT A GLANCE

Main Objectives and Activities

Protect and assist Burundi, Congolese, Rwandan and Somali refugees living in camps, as well as a small number of urban refugees; facilitate voluntary repatriation when the situation in the country of origin permits; promote refugee law and security in the camps, ensuring that these retain a civilian and humanitarian character; rehabilitate areas affected by the presence of large numbers of refugees; strengthen local institutions and infrastructure for the delivery of services to refugees.

Impact

- UNHCR, in co-operation with the Government of Tanzania, provided international protection and humanitarian assistance to some 510,860 refugees.
- UNHCR assisted a total of 4,100 refugees to voluntarily repatriate, mainly to Rwanda, and 333 refugees were resettled in third countries. In addition, a small number of Rwandan refugees left voluntarily for Uganda.
- Following UNHCR's interventions, the Tanzanian Government agreed to provide land to Somali refugees in eastern Tanzania, allowing for significant steps to be taken towards their local integration.
- UNHCR supported the authorities in providing security in the camps, thereby ensuring that the civilian and humanitarian character of the camps was to a large extent preserved.



Persons of Concern				
Main Refugee Origin/Type of Population	Total in Country	Of whom UNHCR assisted	Per cent Female	Per cent under 18
Burundi (Refugees) ¹	538,400	368,400	49	54
DRC (Refugees)	110,400	110,400	50	59
Rwanda (Refugees)	27,400	27,400	48	52
Rwanda (Asylum-seekers)	21,200	21,200	-	-
Somalia (Refugees)	3,000	3,000	53	63

¹The total refugee population included 170,000 unassisted Burundi refugees in settlements. In addition, government figures indicated that 300,000 unassisted Burundi refugees lived in Tanzanian villages.

Income and Expenditure (USD)				
Annual Programme Budget				
Revised Budget	Income from Contributions ¹	Other Funds Available ²	Total Funds Available	Total Expenditure
33,526,223	26,101,582	4,780,651	30,882,233	29,707,286

¹ Includes income from contributions earmarked at the country level.

² Includes allocations by UNHCR from unearmarked or broadly earmarked contributions, opening balance and adjustments.

The above figures do not include costs at Headquarters.

- Gradual empowerment of women continued, through training and by assisting women to assume leadership positions.
- Further progress was made in incorporating policies on sexual and gender-based violence into all UNHCR's activities.

WORKING ENVIRONMENT

The Context

The political and military conflicts in the Great Lakes region continued to cause refugees to flee into Tanzania from several countries, including Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). Ongoing civil and political unrest in those two countries severely disrupted efforts to encourage voluntary repatriation from Tanzania. At the end of the year, 510,860 refugees were being assisted in Tanzania. Despite successive refugee crises during the 1990s, the

Tanzanian Government and the people continued to be generous towards refugees. In the context of preparations for national elections in October 2000, however, the issue of the protracted refugee presence in Tanzania was brought to the forefront of discussions, lending weight to the stated Government policy that local integration is not an option for refugees (for Burundi refugees in particular).

Constraints

Although the 1998 Refugees Act was promulgated and became legally effective in 1999, efforts during 2000 to



review the practical implications of its provisions with government officials did not yield any substantial results. Since 1993 the Tanzanian Government has placed restrictions on refugees' freedom of movement and their socio-economic rights. UNHCR's protection work - and the integration of protection and assistance - was inevitably affected by the confined camp environment in which refugees were required to live.

Although the refugee camps were generally peaceful, their proximity to border areas exposed refugees to armed conflicts raging in neighbouring countries. Refugees also faced threats to their physical safety both

inside and outside of the camps (mainly originating from criminal or politically motivated elements within the refugee community).

The most serious concern during the second half of the year was the shortage of food for refugees in Tanzania due to WFP food supply line problems. However, as the situation improved towards the end of the year, refugees received an average of 80 per cent of the normal rations.

Funding

UNHCR's programme was adversely affected by the unpredictability of funding and budget cuts. Whereas protection and life-sustaining assistance continued to reach the refugees at the required levels, a number of activities could not be implemented. These included the introduction of primary eye care and mental health services. As of August 2000, it was no longer possible to distribute soap, sanitary items and domestic supplies (blankets and kitchen sets) to the refugee groups who had entered the camps in 1997. Budget cuts eroded planned assistance to refugee-affected areas, including road repairs, school renovations and the overhaul of water systems.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND IMPACT

Protection and Solutions

During the course of the year, UNHCR conducted the re-registration of all refugees in the camps. It has become possible for the first time to collect more detailed personal data, affording UNHCR a fairly complete demographic picture.

Refugee status determination remained the responsibility of the Minister of Home Affairs, who has declared Burundi and Congolese eligible for refugee status on a *prima facie* basis. All other nationalities are subject to individual status determination by the National Eligibility Committee. During 2000, the Committee interviewed approximately 5,000 Rwandan asylum-seekers. At the time of writing, UNHCR had not received the results of the interviews.

Whilst only 297 Rwandans voluntarily repatriated in the first eight months of the year, the last four months saw this figure increase to 2,176 persons. This was partly due to the visit to the refugee camps of Rwandan Government officials and ex-refugees from Rwandan camps. In addition, a smaller number of refugees were assisted to return, mainly to the DRC



and Uganda. Resettlement was increasingly used as a durable solution and 333 persons departed during the year. Somali refugees in eastern Tanzania were granted a new site and preliminary activities were completed, such as surveying 5,000 acres of land and building a 12 km access road. UNHCR continued to seek greater residency security for a few thousand “long stayers” who had been uprooted in late 1997 from a state of self-reliance and moved into refugee camps. The Office also continued to provide special assistance and support to the Tanzanian authorities through a “security package”, involving the training and deployment of 735 refugee security guards and 278 police officers in the refugee camps and the development of a facility to separate combatants from the civilian refugee population.

A comprehensive approach to the problem of sexual and gender-based violence included awareness campaigns against such violence and activities to promote women’s rights. Victims were provided with counselling services in purpose-built “drop-in” centres. Legal assistance was provided to victims or survivors who wished to pursue their cases in court. All services were provided in strictest confidence and with scrupulous respect for the client’s chosen course of action. By the end of the year, UNHCR had introduced standardised reporting protocols for these cases.

Activities and Assistance

Community Services: Some unaccompanied minors were reunited with their parents in the camps while other children were placed in foster care or in self-determined groups. Workshops and training sessions were arranged to educate (natural or foster) parents and the community on the rights of children. Special attention was paid to the problem of early marriage and to chronically ill children, for example AIDS victims. Various youth programmes in the camps focused on reproductive health and sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS. Young people were offered recreational activities and improved access to reading materials. A considerable effort was made to maintain gender balance in the various committees in all the camps. In general, the refugee community’s understanding of women’s and children’s rights improved. The registration of new births in the camps was further streamlined. Community-based rehabilitation centres were set up for the use of physically and mentally handicapped people, the elderly and those with mobility problems. Members of the community were trained on the provision of specialised care; physiotherapy and orthopaedic aids were offered. Youth groups were enlisted to undertake daily tasks for eld-

erly people. In most camps, special classes were started for disabled children. Several training sessions on micro-project management and book-keeping were organised in various camps and several groups of refugees participated in economic activities such as carpentry, masonry, tailoring, baking, livestock and arable farming. Efforts were made to identify market outlets in larger towns, and some refugee products were sold at the International Trade Fair in Dar es Salaam in July 2000.

Crop Production: UNHCR provided seeds, hoes and technical support to refugees. In Muyovosi, over 80 hectares of land were cultivated with crops such as maize, beans and sweet potatoes. Over 22 metric tons of vegetables were produced. In all, 185 community groups (1,325 women and 65 men) benefited from the project. In Mtabila, refugees were helped with vegetable cultivation and fish farming. A total of 237 self-help groups were helped to manage vegetable plots that yielded 757 metric tons of produce.

Domestic Needs/Household Support: Essential domestic supplies were given to new arrivals throughout the year.

Education: UNHCR built schools, provided educational materials and paid teachers’ incentives. A total of 26,674 children were enrolled in pre-school, 108,885 children in primary school, 8,089 in secondary school and 12,978 in other non-formal educational activities. More than 1,000 Burundi primary school textbooks were printed for several different grades. Education in the camps was based on the concept of “Education for Repatriation” whereby refugee children followed their home country curriculum. In 2000, they for the first time had the opportunity to sit exams accredited by the country of origin. A programme designed to promote the education of girls paid particular attention to the participation and retention of girls in school. The proportion of female teachers also increased, reaching a ratio of one woman for every four men.

Food: Somali refugees in the Tanga region were provided with basic food items by UNHCR.

Forestry: More than 1.2 million tree seedlings were raised, 900,000 of which were distributed in the camps and surrounding villages. The public was educated through radio broadcasts on issues such as soil conservation, forest protection and sustainable agriculture and energy conservation. A total of 50,000 square metres of firewood were harvested in a controlled environment for the vulnerable refugees, for hospitals and implementing partners.

Health/Nutrition: The overall health situation in the camps improved during the year. The average number of clinical consultations per refugee per year dropped from 3.59 in 1999 to 3.27 in 2000 and the crude mortality rate averaged 0.40, while mortality rates for children under five averaged 1.08. This was mainly attributed to effective malaria control, the standardisation and systematisation of health services, training of health workers in the integrated management of childhood illnesses and increased technical support to medical teams. Given the low malnutrition rates in the camps in 1999, the focus of the programme in 2000 shifted from basic nutrition to the promotion of feeding practices and breastfeeding. Therapeutic feeding activities were integrated into in-patient departments to improve cost-effectiveness. Refugees who could not be treated in the camps were referred to Tanzanian hospitals, which UNHCR supported with equipment and training. Approximately 15 to 20 per cent of the outpatient consultations and 40 per cent of the therapeutic feeding interventions were for Tanzanian nationals. Activities in favour of women and children included almost complete antenatal and postnatal care, nutrition, growth monitoring, immunisation (22,000 children, i.e. 90 per cent coverage) and other preventive community-based services. The HIV/AIDS programme was strengthened and the refugee community became involved in all aspects of control and prevention. Activities included preventive measures, as well as voluntary counselling and testing (300 refugees took the tests), home-based care and systematic clinical care for AIDS patients.

Legal Assistance: UNHCR held three refugee law promotion workshops for senior government officials and a number of workshops related to sexual and gender-based violence were held for implementing partners and government officials, such as police officers, refugee security guards, magistrates and members of local tribunals, as well as refugee groups. This led to a noticeable increase in convictions for crimes involving sexual violence.

Livestock: In most of the camps, UNHCR provided limited support to small-scale animal husbandry activities.

Operational Support (to Agencies): UNHCR covered the support costs of implementing partners, and a number of programme training workshops were organised.

Sanitation: Through construction and rehabilitation, UNHCR achieved a high latrine coverage rate in the various camps, ranging from 75 to 100 per cent. Latrines were constructed by refugees with technical support from UNHCR's implementing partners. Chemically treated mosquito nets were the main

weapon against malaria in most camps. However, as a consequence of the WFP food shortage, many refugees sold their nets, whereupon UNHCR had to spray the camps. UNHCR conducted campaigns to eradicate vermin. Flytraps were distributed in the camps for use in market places, local breweries and other places where flies tend to breed. Refugees were mobilised to use ash in the latrines to keep the flies down. Pits created by the casting of mud bricks were filled before the rainy season in order to preclude the creation of stagnant pools, which are mosquito breeding grounds.

Shelter/Other Infrastructure: Registration centres were built or renovated as appropriate for the re-registration exercises conducted in mid-2000. Karago and Kitali Hills camps were provided with schools, a hospital and offices (these were either permanent or semi-permanent structures). In order to accommodate an additional 20,000 refugees, reception centres and food distribution points were constructed in Lugufu camp. A number of way-stations were closed and new ones opened during the year. All functional way-stations and transit facilities were fitted out to accommodate an average of 400 refugees per week in transit. Activities in refugee-affected areas included the construction of 12 concrete culverts, the repair of bridge abutments, the excavation and cleaning of road drainage, road improvements (gravelling and grading) and the repair of the Kibondo airstrip. UNHCR also built two primary schools, two health centres and improved existing water supply systems.

Transport/Logistics: UNHCR transported an average of 3,500 metric tons of food to the camps on a bi-weekly basis. During the year, 48,462 new arrivals were transported from border entry points to camps. Other activities included the transportation of construction materials (20,376 metric tons) as well as road construction and repairs. UNHCR hired trucks to transport 2,447 metric



tons of relief supplies to Mozambique, Zambia, Uganda and the DRC during the floods in mid-2000.

Water: A prolonged drought affected the water supply in some of the camps and additional water supplies had to be trucked in. All way-stations in the Kigoma region were provided with boreholes and shallow wells equipped with hand-pumps. Three boreholes were re-activated in Kitili Hills and a pump was installed in one of the boreholes.

ORGANISATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

Management

UNHCR maintained a main office in Dar es Salaam and offices in Kasulu, Kibondo, Kigoma, Mwanza and Ngara. A total of 40 international staff, 154 national staff and 12 UNVs worked in Tanzania during the year.

Working with others

In 2000, UNHCR worked with ten international and 11 local NGOs. The Ministry of Home Affairs continued to be responsible for the overall management of the refugee situation in Tanzania. While UNHCR maintained the overall co-ordination role in sectoral areas, technical guidance was provided by WFP, UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, FAO and UNESCO. Under the aegis of the UN Resident Co-ordinator, UNHCR participated actively in the Common Country Assessment (CCA)/United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) process. UNHCR also participated in other inter-agency committees on programme co-ordination and administration. Several UN agencies co-ordinated their activities in the area of HIV/AIDS.

OVERALL ASSESSMENT

Initially, planning focused on major repatriation movements to Burundi and the DRC, but that prospect was swiftly ruled out by instability and war. On the contrary, newly arrived refugees continued to seek international protection in Tanzania. UNHCR therefore provided humanitarian assistance to more people than originally foreseen. As prospects for voluntary repatriation diminished, UNHCR also made other efforts to find solutions, including resettlement to third countries.

In terms of sustainable development in the refugee-affected areas, planning and implementation progressed far too slowly, mainly for lack of donor interest. Nonetheless, UNHCR was able to carry out some essential work on local infrastructure, such as the reha-

bilitation of schools, roads and hospitals used by both the refugees and local communities.

The prospect of a phase out is currently negligible, as UNHCR does not foresee significant numbers of Burundi refugees repatriating before late 2001, and then only after the measures agreed in the Arusha peace process have been acted upon. For Congolese refugees, repatriation, if any, will depend on progress in the Lusaka peace process.

Offices

Dar es Salaam

Kasulu
Kibondo
Kigoma
Mwanza
Ngara

Partners

Government Agencies

Ministry of Home Affairs
Principal Commissioner of Prisons
Regional Administrative Secretary

NGOs

Africare
Atlas Logistique
Care
Caritas
Chama Cha Uzazi na Malezi Bora Tanzania
Christian Outreach Relief and Development
Diocese of Western Tanganyika
Dutch Relief and Rehabilitation Agency
International Rescue Committee
Kigoma Development Promotion Agency
Norwegian People's Aid
Oxfam
Relief to Development Society
Southern Africa Extension Unit
Sustainable Construction Agency for the Needy
Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service
Tanzania Mozambique Friendship Association
Tanzania Red Cross Society
Tanzania Water and Environmental Sanitation
World Vision Tanzania

Other

Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit

Financial Report (USD)				
Expenditure Breakdown	Current Year's Projects		Prior Years' Projects	
	AB/TF	notes		notes
Protection, Monitoring and Co-ordination	6,611,946		0	
Community Services	578,040		272,365	
Crop Production	16,403		14,125	
Domestic Needs / Household Support	799,599		460,973	
Education	817,313		318,823	
Food	161,260		18,197	
Forestry	352,174		149,510	
Health / Nutrition	2,235,071		804,355	
Legal Assistance	1,693,240		(2,614)	
Livestock	880		0	
Operational Support (to Agencies)	3,750,134		1,248,941	
Sanitation	285,372		76,624	
Shelter / Other Infrastructure	392,999		1,135,971	
Transport / Logistics	3,383,365		1,464,380	
Water	674,596		468,970	
Instalments with Implementing Partners	4,036,485		(3,266,526)	
Sub-total Operational	25,788,877		3,164,094	
Programme Support	2,166,304		366,659	
Sub-total Disbursements / Deliveries	27,955,181	(3)	3,530,753	(6)
Unliquidated Obligations	1,752,105	(3)	0	
Total	29,707,286	(1) (3)	3,530,753	

Instalments with Implementing Partners

Payments Made	13,489,134		1,178,513	
Reporting Received	9,452,649		4,445,039	
Balance	4,036,485		(3,266,526)	
Outstanding 1 January	0		3,862,011	
Refunded to UNHCR	0		352,195	
Currency Adjustment	0		(127,685)	
Outstanding 31 December	4,036,485		115,605	

Unliquidated Obligations

Outstanding 1 January	0		4,830,314	(6)
New Obligations	29,707,286	(1)	0	
Disbursements	27,955,181	(3)	3,530,753	(6)
Cancellations	0		987,127	(6)
Outstanding 31 December	1,752,105	(3)	312,434	(6)

Figures which cross reference to Accounts:

(1) Annex to Statement 1

(3) Schedule 3

(6) Schedule 6